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TeleSoft, Inc., TeleGen2 Ada Compiler for VAX/VMS to 1750A, Version 3.22, MicroVAX II under VMS, Version 4.6 (Host) to MIL-STD-1750A ECSPO RAID Simulator Version 4.0 (bare) executing on the host (Target), ACVC 1.9, Wright-Patterson AFB.

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Compiler Name: TeleGen2 Ada Compiler for VAX/VMS to 1750A, Version 3.22

Certificate Number: 880429W1.09053

Host:	Target:
MicroVAX II under VMS, Version 4.6	MIL-STD-1750A ECSPO RAID Simulator Version 4.0 (bare) executing on the host

Testing Completed 5 May 1988 Using ACVC 1.9

This report has been reviewed and is approved.

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Ada COMPILER
VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT:
Certificate Number: 880429W1.09053
TeleSoft, Inc.
TeleGen2 Ada Compiler for VAX/VMS to 1750A, Version 3.22
MicroVAX II to MIL-STD-1750A ECSPO RAID Simulator

Completion of On-Site Testing:
5 May 1988

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Ada Joint Program Office
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Washington DC 20301-3081

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This Validation Summary Report (VSR) describes the extent to which a specific Ada compiler conforms to the Ada Standard, ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A. This report explains all technical terms used within it and thoroughly reports the results of testing this compiler using the Ada Compiler Validation Capability (ACVC). An Ada compiler must be implemented according to the Ada Standard, and any implementation-dependent features must conform to the requirements of the Ada Standard. The Ada Standard must be implemented in its entirety, and nothing can be implemented that is not in the Standard.

Even though all validated Ada compilers conform to the Ada Standard, it must be understood that some differences do exist between implementations. The Ada Standard permits some implementation dependencies--for example, the maximum length of identifiers or the maximum values of integer types. Other differences between compilers result from the characteristics of particular operating systems, hardware, or implementation strategies. All the dependencies observed during the process of testing this compiler are given in this report.

The information in this report is derived from the test results produced during validation testing. The validation process includes submitting a suite of standardized tests, the ACVC, as inputs to an Ada compiler and evaluating the results. The purpose of validating is to ensure conformity of the compiler to the Ada Standard by testing that the compiler properly implements legal language constructs and that it identifies and rejects illegal language constructs. The testing also identifies behavior that is implementation dependent but permitted by the Ada Standard. Six classes of tests are used. These tests are designed to perform checks at compile time, at link time, and during execution.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF THIS VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT

This VSR documents the results of the validation testing performed on an Ada compiler. Testing was carried out for the following purposes:

- To attempt to identify any language constructs supported by the compiler that do not conform to the Ada Standard
- To attempt to identify any language constructs not supported by the compiler but required by the Ada Standard
- To determine that the implementation-dependent behavior is allowed by the Ada Standard

Testing of this compiler was conducted by SofTech, Inc. under the direction of the AVF according to procedures established by the Ada Joint Program Office and administered by the Ada Validation Organization (AVO). On-site testing was completed 5 May 1988 at San Diego, CA..

1.2 USE OF THIS VALIDATION SUMMARY REPORT

Consistent with the national laws of the originating country, the AVO may make full and free public disclosure of this report. In the United States, this is provided in accordance with the "Freedom of Information Act" (5 U.S.C. #552). The results of this validation apply only to the computers, operating systems, and compiler versions identified in this report.

The organizations represented on the signature page of this report do not represent or warrant that all statements set forth in this report are accurate and complete, or that the subject compiler has no nonconformities to the Ada Standard other than those presented. Copies of this report are available to the public from:

Ada Information Clearinghouse
Ada Joint Program Office
OUSDRE
The Pentagon, Rm 3D-139 (Fern Street)
Washington DC 20301-3081

or from:

Ada Validation Facility
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Questions regarding this report or the validation test results should be directed to the AVF listed above or to:

Ada Validation Organization
Institute for Defense Analyses
1801 North Beauregard Street
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1.3 REFERENCES

1. Reference Manual for the Ada Programming Language, ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A, February 1983 and ISO 8652-1987.

2. Ada Compiler Validation Procedures and Guidelines, Ada Joint Program Office, 1 January 1987.

3. Ada Compiler Validation Capability Implementers' Guide, SofTech, Inc., December 1986.

4. Ada Compiler Validation Capability User's Guide, December 1986.

1.4 DEFINITION OF TERMS

ACVC	The Ada Compiler Validation Capability. The set of Ada programs that tests the conformity of an Ada compiler to the Ada programming language.
Ada Commentary	An Ada Commentary contains all information relevant to the point addressed by a comment on the Ada Standard. These comments are given a unique identification number having the form AI-ddddd.
Ada Standard	ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A, February 1983 and ISO 8652-1987.
Applicant	The agency requesting validation.
AVF	The Ada Validation Facility. The AVF is responsible for conducting compiler validations according to procedures contained in the Ada Compiler Validation Procedures and Guidelines.
AVO	The Ada Validation Organization. The AVO has oversight authority over all AVF practices for the purpose of maintaining a uniform process for validation of Ada compilers. The AVO provides administrative and technical

support for Ada validations to ensure consistent practices.

Compiler — A processor for the Ada language. In the context of this report, a compiler is any language processor, including cross-compilers, translators, and interpreters.

Failed test — An ACVC test for which the compiler generates a result that demonstrates nonconformity to the Ada Standard.

Host — The computer on which the compiler resides.

Inapplicable test — An ACVC test that uses features of the language that a compiler is not required to support or may legitimately support in a way other than the one expected by the test.

Passed test — An ACVC test for which a compiler generates the expected result.

Target — The computer for which a compiler generates code.

Test — A program that checks a compiler's conformity regarding a particular feature or a combination of features to the Ada Standard. In the context of this report, the term is used to designate a single test, which may comprise one or more files.

Withdrawn test — An ACVC test found to be incorrect and not used to check conformity to the Ada Standard. A test may be incorrect because it has an invalid test objective, fails to meet its test objective, or contains illegal or erroneous use of the language.

1.5 ACVC TEST CLASSES

Conformity to the Ada Standard is measured using the ACVC. The ACVC contains both legal and illegal Ada programs structured into six test classes: A, B, C, D, E, and L. The first letter of a test name identifies the class to which it belongs. Class A, C, D, and E tests are executable, and special program units are used to report their results during execution. Class B tests are expected to produce compilation errors. Class L tests are expected to produce compilation or link errors.

Class A tests check that legal Ada programs can be successfully compiled and executed. There are no explicit program components in a Class A test to check semantics. For example, a Class A test checks that reserved words of another language (other than those already reserved in the Ada language) are not treated as reserved words by an Ada compiler. A Class A test is passed if no errors are detected at compile time and the program executes to produce a PASSED message.

Class B tests check that a compiler detects illegal language usage. Class B tests are not executable. Each test in this class is compiled and the resulting compilation listing is examined to verify that every syntax or semantic error in the test is detected. A Class B test is passed if every illegal construct that it contains is detected by the compiler.

Class C tests check that legal Ada programs can be correctly compiled and executed. Each Class C test is self-checking and produces a PASSED, FAILED, or NOT APPLICABLE message indicating the result when it is executed.

Class D tests check the compilation and execution capacities of a compiler. Since there are no capacity requirements placed on a compiler by the Ada Standard for some parameters--for example, the number of identifiers permitted in a compilation or the number of units in a library--a compiler may refuse to compile a Class D test and still be a conforming compiler. Therefore, if a Class D test fails to compile because the capacity of the compiler is exceeded, the test is classified as inapplicable. If a Class D test compiles successfully, it is self-checking and produces a PASSED or FAILED message during execution.

Each Class E test is self-checking and produces a NOT APPLICABLE, PASSED, or FAILED message when it is compiled and executed. However, the Ada Standard permits an implementation to reject programs containing some features addressed by Class E tests during compilation. Therefore, a Class E test is passed by a compiler if it is compiled successfully and executes to produce a PASSED message, or if it is rejected by the compiler for an allowable reason.

Class L tests check that incomplete or illegal Ada programs involving multiple, separately compiled units are detected and not allowed to execute. Class L tests are compiled separately and execution is attempted. A Class L test passes if it is rejected at link time--that is, an attempt to execute the main program must generate an error message before any declarations in the main program or any units referenced by the main program are elaborated.

Two library units, the package REPORT and the procedure CHECK_FILE, support the self-checking features of the executable tests. The package REPORT provides the mechanism by which executable tests report PASSED, FAILED, or NOT APPLICABLE results. It also provides a set of identity functions used to defeat some compiler optimizations allowed by the Ada Standard that would circumvent a test objective. The procedure CHECK_FILE is used to check the contents of text files written by some of the Class C tests for chapter 14 of the Ada Standard. The operation of REPORT and CHECK_FILE is checked by a set of executable tests. These tests produce messages that are examined to verify that the units are operating correctly. If these units are not operating correctly, then the validation is not attempted.

The text of the tests in the ACVC follow conventions that are intended to ensure that the tests are reasonably portable without modification. For example, the tests make use of only the basic set of 55 characters, contain lines with a maximum length of 72 characters, use small numeric values, and

place features that may not be supported by all implementations in separate tests. However, some tests contain values that require the test to be customized according to implementation-specific values--for example, an illegal file name. A list of the values used for this validation is provided in Appendix C.

A compiler must correctly process each of the tests in the suite and demonstrate conformity to the Ada Standard by either meeting the pass criteria given for the test or by showing that the test is inapplicable to the implementation. The applicability of a test to an implementation is considered each time the implementation is validated. A test that is inapplicable for one validation is not necessarily inapplicable for a subsequent validation. Any test that was determined to contain an illegal language construct or an erroneous language construct is withdrawn from the ACVC and, therefore, is not used in testing a compiler. The tests withdrawn at the time of this validation are given in Appendix D.

CHAPTER 2

CONFIGURATION INFORMATION

2.1 CONFIGURATION TESTED

The candidate compilation system for this validation was tested under the following configuration:

Compiler: TeleGen2 Ada Compiler for VAX/VMS to 1750A, Version 3.22

ACVC Version: 1.9

Certificate Number: 880429W1.09053

Host Computer:

Machine:	MicroVAX II
Operating System:	VMS Version 4.6
Memory Size:	10 Megabytes

Target Computer:

Machine:	MIL-STD-1750A ECSPO RAID Simulator Version 4.0 executing on the host
Operating System:	(bare)
Memory Size:	64K words

2.2 IMPLEMENTATION CHARACTERISTICS

One of the purposes of validating compilers is to determine the behavior of a compiler in those areas of the Ada Standard that permit implementations to differ. Class D and E tests specifically check for such implementation differences. However, tests in other classes also characterize an implementation. The tests demonstrate the following characteristics:

- Capacities.

  The compiler correctly processes tests containing loop statements nested to 65 levels, block statements nested to 65 levels, and recursive procedures separately compiled as subunits nested to 17 levels. It correctly processes a compilation containing 723 variables in the same declarative part. (See tests D55A03A..H (8 tests), D56001B, D64005E..G (3 tests), and D29002K.)

- Universal integer calculations.

  An implementation is allowed to reject universal integer calculations having values that exceed SYSTEM.MAX_INT. This implementation processes 64 bit integer calculations. (See tests D4A002A, D4A002B, D4A004A, and D4A004B.)

- Predefined types.

  This implementation supports the additional predefined types LONG_INTEGER and LONG_FLOAT in the package STANDARD. (See tests B86001C and B86001D.)

- Based literals.

  An implementation is allowed to reject a based literal with a value exceeding SYSTEM.MAX_INT during compilation, or it may raise NUMERIC_ERROR or CONSTRAINT_ERROR during execution. This implementation raises NUMERIC_ERROR during execution. (See test E24101A.)

- Expression evaluation.

  Apparently some default initialization expressions for record components are evaluated before any value is checked against a component's subtype constraints. (See test C32117A.)

  Assignments for subtypes are performed with the same precision as the base type. (See test C35712B.)

This implementation uses all extra bits for extra range, and no extra bits for extra precision. (See test C35903A.)

In a comparison or membership test, sometimes NUMERIC_ERROR is raised when an integer literal operand is outside the range of the base type. (See test C45232A.)

In a fixed-point comparison or membership test sometimes NUMERIC_ERROR is raised when a literal operand is outside the range of the base type. (See test C45252A.)

Apparently underflow is not gradual. (See tests C45524A..Z.)

- Rounding.

Apparently, the method used for rounding to integer or to longest integer is to round away from zero. (See tests C46012A..Z.)

Apparently, the method used for rounding to integer in static universal real expressions is to round away from zero. (See test C4A014A.)

- Array types.

An implementation is allowed to raise NUMERIC_ERROR or CONSTRAINT_ERROR for an array having a 'LENGTH that exceeds either STANDARD.INTEGER'LAST or SYSTEM.MAX_INT. For this implementation:

Declaration of an array type or subtype declaration with more than SYSTEM.MAX_INT components raises NUMERIC_ERROR for a two dimensional array when the second dimension length is greater than MAX_INT. Otherwise, no exception is raised. (See test C36003A.)

No exception is raised when 'LENGTH is applied to an array type with INTEGER'LAST + 2 components. (See test C36202A.)

No exception is raised when 'LENGTH is applied to an array type with SYSTEM.MAX_INT + 2 components. (See test C36202B.)

A packed BOOLEAN array having a 'LENGTH exceeding INTEGER'LAST raises NUMERIC_ERROR when the array objects are sliced (See test C52103X.)

A packed two-dimensional BOOLEAN array with more than INTEGER'LAST components raises CONSTRAINT_ERROR when the length of a dimension is calculated and exceeds INTEGER'LAST. (See test C52104Y.)

A null array with one dimension of length greater than INTEGER'LAST may raise NUMERIC_ERROR or CONSTRAINT_ERROR either when declared or assigned. Alternatively, an implementation may accept the declaration. However, lengths must match in array slice assignments. This implementation raises no exception. (See test E52103Y.)

In assigning one-dimensional array types, when checking whether the expression's subtype is compatible with the target's subtype, the expression appears to be evaluated in its entirety before CONSTRAINT_ERROR is raised. In assigning two-dimensional array types, when checking whether the expression's subtype is compatible with the target's subtype, the expression does not appear to be evaluated in its entirety before CONSTRAINT_ERROR is raised. (See test C52013A.)

- Discriminated types.

When an incomplete type with discriminants is used in an access type definition which uses a compatible discriminant constraint, the declaration may be accepted or rejected during compilation. This implementation accepts such subtype indications. (See test E38104A.)

In assigning record types with discriminants, when checking whether the expression's subtype is compatible with the target's subtype, the expression appears to be evaluated in its entirety before CONSTRAINT_ERROR is raised. (See test C52013A.)

- Aggregates.

In the evaluation of a multi-dimensional aggregate, index subtype checks appear to be made as choices are evaluated. (See tests C43207A and C43207B.)

In the evaluation of an aggregate containing subaggregates, not all choices are evaluated before being checked for identical bounds. (See test E43212B.)

All choices are evaluated before CONSTRAINT_ERROR is raised if a bound in a nonnull range of a nonnull aggregate does not belong to an index subtype. (See test E43211B.)

- Representation clauses.

An implementation might legitimately place restrictions on representation clauses used by some of the tests. If a representation clause is used by a test in a way that violates a restriction, then the implementation must reject it.

Enumeration representation clauses containing noncontiguous values for enumeration types other than character and boolean types are supported. (See tests C35502I..J, C35502M..N, and A39005F.)

Enumeration representation clauses containing noncontiguous values for character types are supported. (See tests C35507I..J, C35507M..N, and C55B16A.)

Enumeration representation clauses for boolean types containing representational values other than (FALSE => 0, TRUE => 1) are not supported. (See tests C35508I..J and C35508M..N.)

Length clauses with SIZE specifications for enumeration types are not supported when the specified size is less than 16. (See test A39005B.)

Length clauses with STORAGE_SIZE specifications for access types are supported. (See tests A39005C and C87B62B.)

Length clauses with STORAGE_SIZE specifications for task types are supported. (See tests A39005D and C87B62D.)

Length clauses with SMALL specifications are supported. (See tests A39005E and C87B62C.)

Record representation clauses are not supported when a component clause specifies that the component size is less than 16. (See test A39005G.)

Length clauses with SIZE specifications for derived integer types are supported. (See test C87B62A.)

- Pragma INLINE

  The pragma INLINE is supported for procedures, but not for functions. (See tests LA3004A, LA3004B, EA3004C, EA3004D, CA3004E, and CA3004F.)

- Input/output.

  Neither of the packages SEQUENTIAL_IO and DIRECT_IO can be instantiated with unconstrained array types and record types that have discriminants without defaults. (See tests AE2101C, EE2201D, EE2201E, AE2101H, EE2401D, and EE2401G.)

  The director, AJPO, has determined (AI-00332) that every call to OPEN and CREATE must raise USE_ERROR or NAME_ERROR if file input/output is not supported. This implementation exhibits this behavior for SEQUENTIAL_IO, DIRECT_IO, and TEXT_IO.

- Generics.

  Generic unit specifications and bodies, as well as subunits of generic bodies, can be specified in seperate bodies. However, if the body of a generic unit is compiled or re-compiled after a unit containing an instantiation of the generic unit, then the unit containing the instantiation is made obsolete. (See tests CA2009C, CA3011A, BC3204C, BC3205D, CA1012A and CA2009F.)

CHAPTER 3

TEST INFORMATION

3.1 TEST RESULTS

Version 1.9 of the ACVC comprises 3122 tests. When this compiler was tested, 27 tests had been withdrawn because of test errors. The AVF determined that 506 tests were inapplicable to this implementation. All inapplicable tests were processed during validation testing except for 285 executable tests that use floating-point precision exceeding that supported by the implementation and 173 executable tests that use file operations not supported by the implementation. Modifications to the code, processing, or grading for 11 tests were required to successfully demonstrate the test objective. (See section 3.6.)

The AVF concludes that the testing results demonstrate acceptable conformity to the Ada Standard.

3.2 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS BY CLASS

RESULT	TEST CLASS						TOTAL
	A	B	C	D	E	L	
Passed	106	1046	1363	17	12	45	2589
Inapplicable	4	5	490	0	6	1	506
Withdrawn	3	2	21	0	1	0	27
TOTAL	113	1053	1874	17	19	46	3122

3.3 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS BY CHAPTER

RESULT	CHAPTER													TOTAL
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Passed	184	464	488	245	166	98	141	326	132	36	232	3	74	2589
Inapplicable	20	108	186	3	0	0	2	1	5	0	2	0	179	506
Withdrawn	2	14	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	2	27
TOTAL	206	586	677	248	166	99	145	327	137	36	236	4	255	3122

3.4 WITHDRAWN TESTS

The following 27 tests were withdrawn from ACVC Version 1.9 at the time of this validation:

A35902C	A74106C	AD1A01A	B28003A	BC3105A
C34004A	C35502P	C35904A	C35904B	C35A03E
C35A03R	C37213H	C37213J	C37215C	C37215E
C37215G	C37215H	C38102C	C41402A	C45332A
C45614C	C85018B	C87B04B	CC1311B	CE2401H
CE3208A	E28005C			

See Appendix D for the reason that each of these tests was withdrawn.

3.5 INAPPLICABLE TESTS

Some tests do not apply to all compilers because they make use of features that a compiler is not required by the Ada Standard to support. Others may depend on the result of another test that is either inapplicable or withdrawn. The applicability of a test to an implementation is considered each time a validation is attempted. A test that is inapplicable for one validation attempt is not necessarily inapplicable for a subsequent attempt. For this validation attempt, 506 tests were inapplicable for the reasons indicated:

- C35508I..J (2 tests) and C35508M..N (2 tests) use enumeration representation clauses for boolean types containing representational values other than (FALSE => 0, TRUE => 1). These clauses are not supported by this compiler.

- C35702A uses SHORT_FLOAT which is not supported by this implementation.

- A39005B uses a length clause specifying a 'SIZE of less than 16 bits for an enumeration type. This implementation requires that the 'SIZE must be at least 16.

- A39005G uses a record representation clause containing a component clause specifying a size of less than 16 bits for the component. This implementation requires that the size be at least 16 bits.

- The following tests use SHORT_INTEGER, which is not supported by this compiler:

C45231B	C45304B	C45502B	C45503B	C45504B
C45504E	C45611B	C45613B	C45614B	C45631B
C45632B	B52004E	C55B07B	B55B09D	

- C45231D requires a macro substitution for any predefined numeric types other than INTEGER, SHORT_INTEGER, LONG_INTEGER, FLOAT, SHORT_FLOAT, and LONG_FLOAT. This compiler does not support any such types.

- C45531M..P (4 tests) and C45532M..P (4 tests) use 48-bit fixed-point base types which are not supported by this compiler.

- C45651A has been ruled inapplicable to this implementation by the AVO on the grounds that a choice of model numbers to represent the upper bound of a fixed-point type is legitimate, but not the choice expected by the test.

- C46014A has been ruled inapplicable to this implementation by the AVO on the grounds that variable I1 may be optimized out, thus avoiding the exceptions.

- B86001D requires a predefined integer type other than those defined by the Ada language in package STANDARD. There is no such type for this implementation.

- C86001F redefines package SYSTEM, but TEXT_IO is made obsolete by this new definition in this implementation and the test cannot be executed since the package REPORT is dependent on the package TEXT_IO.

- C96001A has been ruled inapplicable to this implementation by the AVO on the grounds that delay statements need not be executed to the accuracy related to SYSTEM.TICK.

- CA2009C, CA2009F, BC3204C, and BC3205D are inapplicable because, in this implementation, if a generic body is compiled or recompiled after the generic is instantiated, then the unit containing the instantiation is made obsolete. In these tests,

the obsolescence is reported at link time.

- CA3004F, EA3004D, and LA3004B use the INLINE pragma for functions, which is not supported by this compiler.

- AE2101C, EE2201D, and EE2201E use instantiations of package SEQUENTIAL_IO with unconstrained array types and record types having discriminants without defaults. These instantiations are rejected by this compiler.

- AE2101H, EE2401D, and EE2401G use instantiations of package DIRECT_IO with unconstrained array types and record types having discriminants without defaults. These instantiations are rejected by this compiler.

- The following 173 tests are inapplicable because sequential, text, and direct access files are not supported:

CE2102C	CE2102G..H(2)	CE2102K	CE2104A..D(4)
CE2105A..B(2)	CE2106A..B(2)	CE2107A..I(9)	CE2108A..D(4)
CE2109A..C(3)	CE2110A..C(3)	CE2111A..E(5)	CE2111G..H(2)
CE2115A..B(2)	CE2201A..C(3)	CE2201F..G(2)	CE2204A..B(2)
CE2208B	CE2210A	CE2401A..C(3)	CE2401E..F(2)
CE2404A	CE2405B	CE2406A	CE2407A
CE2408A	CE2409A	CE2410A	CE2411A
CE3102B	EE3102C	CE3103A	CE3104A
CE3107A	CE3108A..B(2)	CE3109A	CE3110A
CE3111A..E(5)	CE3112A..B(2)	CE3114A..B(2)	CE3115A
CE3203A	CE3301A..C(3)	CE3302A	CE3305A
CE3402A..D(4)	CE3403A..C(3)	CE3403E..F(2)	CE3404A..C(3)
CE3405A..D(4)	CE3406A..D(4)	CE3407A..C(3)	CE3408A..C(3)
CE3409A	CE3409C..F(4)	CE3410A	CE3410C..F(4)
CE3411A	CE3412A	CE3413A	CE3413C
CE3602A..D(4)	CE3603A	CE3604A	CE3605A..E(5)
CE3606A..B(2)	CE3704A..B(2)	CE3704D..F(3)	CE3704M..O(3)
CE3706D	CE3706F	CE3804A..E(5)	CE3804G
CE3804I	CE3804K	CE3804M	CE3805A..B(2)
CE3806A	CE3806D..E(2)	CE3905A..C(3)	CE3905L
CE3906A..C(3)	CE3906E..F(2)		

- The following 285 tests require a floating-point accuracy that exceeds the maximum of 9 digits supported by this implementation:

C24113F..Y (20 tests)	C35705F..Y (20 tests)
C35706F..Y (20 tests)	C35707F..Y (20 tests)
C35708F..Y (20 tests)	C35802F..Z (21 tests)
C45241F..Y (20 tests)	C45321F..Y (20 tests)
C45421F..Y (20 tests)	C45521F..Z (21 tests)
C45524F..Z (21 tests)	C45621F..Z (21 tests)
C45641F..Y (20 tests)	C46012F..Z (21 tests)

3.6 TEST, PROCESSING, AND EVALUATION MODIFICATIONS

It is expected that some tests will require modifications of code, processing, or evaluation in order to compensate for legitimate implementation behavior. Modifications are made by the AVF in cases where legitimate implementation behavior prevents the successful completion of an (otherwise) applicable test. Examples of such modifications include: adding a length clause to alter the default size of a collection; splitting a Class B test into subtests so that all errors are detected; and confirming that messages produced by an executable test demonstrate conforming behavior that wasn't anticipated by the test (such as raising one exception instead of another).

The following 9 Class B and 1 Class E tests were modified.

B27005A was split into 27 separate tests, each containing exactly one of the -- ERROR: lines from the original test.

B28001R, B28001V and E28002D were modified by adding "PRAGMA LIST(ON);" as the first line of each file. If the first legal occurrence of a LIST pragma has the parameter ON, then the implementation does not generate any listing until the pragma occurs.

The following tests were split because they contain compilation inconsistencies in the context clauses or separate parts of compilation units. When this implementation detects such an inconsistency, it terminates the compilation.

BA3006A BA3006B BA3007B BA3008A BA3008B BA3013A

C4A012B failed but has been ruled as passed by the AVO on the grounds that it raises an exception that is not handled by the test.

3.7 ADDITIONAL TESTING INFORMATION

3.7.1 Prevalidation

Prior to validation, a set of test results for ACVC Version 1.9 produced by the TeleGen2 Ada Compiler for VAX/VMS to 1750A, Version 3.22 was submitted to the AVF by the applicant for review. Analysis of these results demonstrated that the compiler successfully passed all applicable tests, and the compiler exhibited the expected behavior on all inapplicable tests.

3.7.2 Test Method

Testing of the TeleGen2 Ada Compiler for VAX/VMS to 1750A, Version 3.22 using ACVC Version 1.9 was conducted on-site by a validation team from the AVF. The configuration consisted of a MicroVAX II host operating under VMS, Version 4.6, and a MIL-STD-1750A ECSPO RAID Simulator, Version 4.0 (bare) executing on the MicroVAX II.

A magnetic tape containing all tests except for withdrawn tests and tests requiring unsupported floating-point precisions was taken on-site by the validation team for processing. Tests that make use of implementation-specific values were customized before being written to the magnetic tape. Tests requiring modifications during the prevalidation testing were included in their modified form on the magnetic tape.

The contents of the magnetic tape were loaded directly onto the host computer. After the test files were loaded to disk, the full set of tests was compiled on the MicroVAX II, and all executable tests were linked and run. Results were then printed from the host.

The compiler was tested using command scripts provided by TeleSoft, Inc. and reviewed by the validation team. The compiler was tested using the following switch settings:

Switch	Effect
MONITOR	request progress messages
NOSUPPRESS	does not suppress runtime checks in generated code
NOEXCEPTION_NAMES	disables the output of exception information
SQUEEZE	deletes unneeded intermediate unit information after compilation
LIST	creates a listing file (Class B tests only)
NOLIST	does not create listing file (other than Class B tests)
OBJECT	does not restrict compilation to syntactic and semantic analysis
PROCEED	continue compilation despite errors, no continuation prompting at each error
NOSEGMENTCALL	unit will not be called across address state boundaries

NOSPS	application is not split across state partition sets
OPTIMIZE	equivalent to setting the switch to ALL to include the following: PARALLEL — indicates that one or more of the subprograms being optimized may be called from parallel tasks RECURSE — indicates that one or more of the subprograms interior to the unit/collection being optimized could be called recursively by an exterior subprogram INLINE — Enables inline expansion of those subprograms marked with an INLINE pragma or generated by the compiler AUTOINLINE — Enables automatic inline expansion of any subprogram called from only one place, as well as those marked by an INLINE pragma or generated by the compiler
CG_OPTIMAZATION	sets level of code generator optimization
SUMMARY	produces a listing of compilation unit statistics
CHECKS	no effect (default setting) -- complement to NOCHECKS which effects a pragma SUPPRESS for the compilation

Class B tests were compiled using six identical MicroVAX II host computers. The remaining tests in other classes were compiled, linked, and executed (as appropriate) using 4 MicroVAX II computers which also host the simulator. Test output, compilation listings, and job logs were captured on magnetic tape and archived at the AVF. The listings examined on-site by the validation team were also archived.

3.7.3 Test Site

Testing was conducted at San Diego, CA and was completed on 5 May 1988.

APPENDIX A

DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

TeleSoft, Inc. has submitted the following Declaration of Conformance concerning the TeleGen2 Ada Compiler for VAX/VMS to 1750A, Version 3.22

DECLARATION OF CONFORMANCE

Compiler Implementor: TeleSoft, Inc.
Ada Validation Facility: ASD/SCEL, Wright-Patterson AFB, OH 45433-6503
Ada Compiler Validation Capability (ACVC), Version 1.9

Base Configuration

Base Compiler Name: TeleGen2 Ada Compiler for VAX/VMS to 1750A
Compiler Version: 3.22

Host Architecture ISA: MicroVAX II
OS & VER #: VMS, Version 4.6

Target Architecture ISA: MIL-STD-1750A ECSPO RAID Simulator Version 4.0
OS & VER #: bare

Implementor's Declaration

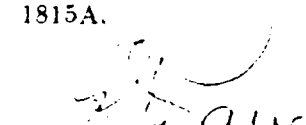
I, the undersigned, representing TeleSoft, Inc. have implemented no deliberate extensions to the Ada Language Standard ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A in the compiler listed in this declaration. I declare that Telesoft, Inc. is the owner of record of the Ada language compiler listed above and, as such, is responsible for maintaining said compiler in conformance to ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A. All certificates and registrations for the Ada language compiler listed in this declaration shall be made only in the owner's corporate name.

Date: May 4, 1992

TeleSoft, Inc.
Raymond A. Parra, Director, Contracts & Legal

Owner's Declaration

I, the undersigned, representing Telesoft, Inc., take full responsibility for implementation and maintenance of the Ada compiler listed above, and agree to the public disclosure of the final Validation Summary Report. I declare that all of the Ada language compilers listed, and their host target performance, are in compliance with the Ada Language Standard ANSI/MIL-STD-1815A.



Date: May 4, 1992

Telesoft, Inc.
Raymond A. Parra, Director, Contracts & Legal

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX F OF THE Ada STANDARD

The only allowed implementation dependencies correspond to implementation-dependent pragmas, to certain machine-dependent conventions as mentioned in chapter 13 of the Ada Standard, and to certain allowed restrictions on representation clauses. The implementation-dependent characteristics of the TeleGen2 Ada Compiler for VAX/VMS to 1750A, Version 3.22 are described in the following sections, which discuss topics in Appendix F of the Ada Standard. Implementation-specific portions of the package STANDARD are also included in this appendix.

```
package STANDARD is

     ...

     type INTEGER is range -32768 .. 32767;
     type LONG_INTEGER is range -2_147_483_648 .. 2_147_483_647;

     type FLOAT is digits 6 range -1.0 * (2 ** 127) .. 0.9999998 * (2 ** 127);
     type LONG_FLOAT is digits 9
                             range -1.0 * (2 ** 127) .. 0.9999998 * (2 ** 127);
     type DURATION is delta 2#1.0#E-14 range -86400.0 .. +86400.0;

     type SHORT_FIXED is delta 2#1.0#E-15 range -1.00000 .. +1.0 - 2#1.0#E-15;
     type FIXED is delta 2#1.0#E-31 range -1.00000 .. +1.0 - 2#1.0#E-31;

     ...

end STANDARD;
```

APPENDIX F

1. Predefined Pragma

pragma LIST(ON|OFF);
It may appear anywhere a pragma is allowed. The pragma has the effect of generating the source compilation. The listing will begin at the first pragma list(ON) statement if no previous pragma list(OFF) statement was encountered. Otherwise, the listing will begin at the top of the source.

Implementation Dependent Pragmas

pragma COMMENT(<string_literal>);
It may only appear within a compilation unit.
The pragma comment has the effect of embedding the given sequence of characters in the object code of the compilation unit.

pragma LINKNAME(<subprogram_name>, <string_literal>);
It may appear in any declaration section of a unit.
This pragma must also appear directly after an interface pragma for the same <subprogram_name>. The pragma linkname has the effect of making string_literal apparent to the linker.

pragma INTERRUPT(Function_Mapping);
It may only appear immediately before a simple accept statement, a while loop directly enclosing only a single accept statement, or a select statement that includes an interrupt accept alternative. The pragma interrupt has the effect that entry calls to the associated entry, on behalf of an interrupt, are made with a reduced call overhead.

2. Implementation Dependent Attributes

There are no implementation dependent attributes.

3. Specification of Package SYSTEM

```
Package system Is

 Type address Is Private;
 null_address : Constant address;
```

```
Subtype physical_address Is long_integer Range 16#0#..16#FFFFF#;

Subtype target_logical_address Is address;

Subtype target_address_state Is integer Range 0..15;

Type subprogram_value Is
  Record
    logical_address : target_logical_address;
    address_state   : target_address_state;
    parameter_size  : natural;
    static_base     : target_logical_address;
  End Record;

Type name    Is (telesoft_ada);

system_name   : Constant name := telesoft_ada;
storage_unit  : Constant := 16;
memory_size   : Constant := 65536;
min_int       : Constant := -(2147483648);
max_int       : Constant := (2147483648) - 1;
max_digits    : Constant := 9;
max_mantissa  : Constant := 31;
fine_delta    : Constant := 1.0 / (2 ** (max_mantissa - 1));
tick          : Constant := 0.0001;

Subtype priority Is integer Range 0..15;

max_object_size   : Constant := max_int;
max_record_count  : Constant := max_int;
max_text_io_count : Constant := max_int-1;
max_text_io_field : Constant := 1000;

Private

Type address Is Access integer;
null_address : Constant address := null;

End system;
```

4. Restrictions on Representation Clauses

The Compiler supports the following representation clauses:

Length Clauses: for enumeration and derived integer types 'SIZE
attribute (LRM 13.2(a))
Length clauses: for access types 'STORAGE_SIZE attribute (LRM13.2(b))
Length Clauses: for tasks types 'STORAGE_SIZE attribute (LRM 13.2(c))
Length clauses: for fixed point types 'SMALL attribute (LRM13.2(d))
Enumeration clauses: for character and enumeration types other than
character and boolean (LRM 13.3)

Record representation clauses (LRM 13.4)
Address Clauses: for objects and entries (LRM 13.5(a)(c))

This compiler does NOT support the following representation clauses:

Enumeration clauses: for boolean (LRM 13.3)
Address clauses for subprograms, packages, and tasks (LRM 13.5(b))

Note: The VAX/1750A compiler contains a restriction that allocated objects must have a minimum allocation size of 16 bits.

5. Implementation dependent naming conventions

There are no implementation-generated names denoting implementation dependent components.

6. Expressions that appear in address specifications are interpreted as the first storage unit of the object.

7. Restrictions on Unchecked Conversions

Unchecked conversions are allowed between any types unless the target type is an unconstrained record or array type.

8. I/O Package Characteristics

Instantiations of DIRECT_IO and SEQUENTIAL_IO are supported with the following exceptions:

* Unconstrained array types.

* Unconstrainted types with discriminants without default values.

* In DIRECT_IO the type COUNT is defined as follow:

```
type COUNT is range 0..2_147_483_647;
```

* In TEXT_IO the type COUNT is defined as follows:

```
type COUNT is range 0..2_147_483_645;
```

* In TEXT_IO the subtype FIELD is defined as follows:

```
subtype FIELD is INTEGER range 0..1000;
```

9. Definition of STANDARD

STANDARD is not an Ada package with a specification in our implementation. Our compilation system does not compile any source corresponding to the predefined package STANDARD. In fact, STANDARD cannot generally be written fully using standard Ada because the definitions of predefined numeric types like INTEGER and FLOAT require specification of properties that cannot be defined by means of Ada type declarations. It would probably be more appropriate for the AVO to request implementations to provide the names of all predefined numeric types and the values of their various attributes instead of asking for some artificially constructed source for STANDARD, especially since the predefined numeric types are the only declarations of allowed variation within the package. The generation of package STANDARD in our implementation is achieved by means of a special text file that specifies the names and certain attribute values for the various numeric types supported by the target configuration.

For this target system the numeric types and their properties are as follows:

Integer types:

INTEGER

size = 16
first = -32768
last = +32767

LONG_INTEGER

size = 32
first = -2147483648
last = +2147483647

Floating-point types:

FLOAT

size = 32
digits = 6
'small = 2.58494E-26
'large = 1.93428E+25

```
    'first = -1.0*2**127
    'last  =  .9999998*2**127
  machine_radix = 2
  machine_mantissa = 24
  machine_emin = -128
  machine_emax = +127

LONG_FLOAT

  size = 48
  digits = 9
  'small = 1.89410711E-40
  'large = 8.50238710E+34
    'first = -1.0*2**127
    'last  =  .9999998*2**127
  machine_radix = 2
  machine_mantissa = 39
  machine_emin = -128
  machine_emax = +127


Fixed-point types:

 SHORT_FIXED

    size  = 16
    delta = 2#1.0#e-15
    first = -1.00000
    last  = +1.0 - 2#1.0#e-15

 FIXED

    size  = 32
    delta = 2#1.0#e-31
    first = -1.00000
    last  = +1.0 - 2#1.0#e-31

 DURATION

    size  = 32
    delta = 2#1.0#e-14
    first = -86400
    last  = +86400
```

APPENDIX C

TEST PARAMETERS

Certain tests in the ACVC make use of implementation-dependent values, such as the maximum length of an input line and invalid file names. A test that makes use of such values is identified by the extension .TST in its file name. Actual values to be substituted are represented by names that begin with a dollar sign. A value must be substituted for each of these names before the test is run. The values used for this validation are given below.

Name and Meaning	Value
$BIG_ID1 Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying last character.	(1 .. 199 => 'A', 200 => '1')
$BIG_ID2 Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying last character.	(1 .. 199 => 'A', 200 => '2')
$BIG_ID3 Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying middle character.	(1 .. 100 => 'A', 101 => '3', 102 .. 200 => 'A')
$BIG_ID4 Identifier the size of the maximum input line length with varying middle character.	(1 .. 100 => 'A', 101 => '4', 102 .. 200 => 'A')
$BIG_INT_LIT An integer literal of value 298 with enough leading zeroes so that it is the size of the maximum line length.	(1 .. 197 => '0', 198 .. 200 => "298")

TEST PARAMETERS

Name and Meaning	Value
$BIG_REAL_LIT A universal real literal of value 690.0 with enough leading zeroes to be the size of the maximum line length.	(1 .. 194 => '0', 195 .. 200 => "69.0E1")
$BIG_STRING1 A string literal which when catenated with BIG_STRING2 yields the image of BIG_ID1.	(1 => '"', 2 .. 102 => 'A', 103 => '"')
$BIG_STRING2 A string literal which when catenated to the end of BIG_STRING1 yields the image of BIG_ID1.	(1 => '"', 2 .. 101 => 'A', 102 => '1', 103 => '"')
$BLANKS A sequence of blanks twenty characters less than the size of the maximum line length.	(1 .. 180 => ' ')
$COUNT_LAST A universal integer literal whose value is TEXT_IO.COUNT'LAST.	2147483645
$FIELD_LAST A universal integer literal whose value is TEXT_IO.FIELD'LAST.	1000
$FILE_NAME_WITH_BAD_CHARS An external file name that either contains invalid characters or is too long.	"BAD_CHARS^#.%!X"
$FILE_NAME_WITH_WILD_CARD_CHAR An external file name that either contains a wild card character or is too long.	"WILD_CHAR*.NAM"
$GREATER_THAN_DURATION A universal real literal that lies between DURATION'BASE'LAST and DURATION'LAST or any value in the range of DURATION.	100_000.0

Name and Meaning	Value
$GREATER_THAN_DURATION_BASE_LAST A universal real literal that is greater than DURATION'BASE'LAST.	131_073.0
$ILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME1 An external file name which contains invalid characters.	"BADCHAR^@.~!"
$ILLEGAL_EXTERNAL_FILE_NAME2 An external file name which is too long.	"ALL_FILE_NAMES_ILLEGAL"
$INTEGER_FIRST A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'FIRST.	-32768
$INTEGER_LAST A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'LAST.	32767
$INTEGER_LAST_PLUS_1 A universal integer literal whose value is INTEGER'LAST + 1.	32768
$LESS_THAN_DURATION A universal real literal that lies between DURATION'BASE'FIRST and DURATION'FIRST or any value in the range of DURATION.	-100_000.0
$LESS_THAN_DURATION_BASE_FIRST A universal real literal that is less than DURATION'BASE'FIRST.	-131_073.0
$MAX_DIGITS Maximum digits supported for floating-point types.	9
$MAX_IN_LEN Maximum input line length permitted by the implementation.	200
$MAX_INT A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MAX_INT.	2147483647
$MAX_INT_PLUS_1 A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MAX_INT+1.	2147483648

TEST PARAMETERS

Name and Meaning	Value
$MAX_LEN_INT_BASED_LITERAL A universal integer based literal whose value is 2#11# with enough leading zeroes in the mantissa to be MAX_IN_LEN long.	(1 .. 2 => "2:", 3 .. 197 => '0', 198 .. 200 => "11:")
$MAX_LEN_REAL_BASED_LITERAL A universal real based literal whose value is 16:F.E: with enough leading zeroes in the mantissa to be MAX_IN_LEN long.	(1 .. 3 => "16:", 4 .. 196 => '0', 197 .. 200 => "F.E:")
$MAX_STRING_LITERAL A string literal of size MAX_IN_LEN, including the quote characters.	(1 => '"', 2 ..199 => 'A', 200 => '"')
$MIN_INT A universal integer literal whose value is SYSTEM.MIN_INT.	-2147483648
$NAME A name of a predefined numeric type other than FLOAT, INTEGER, SHORT_FLOAT, SHORT_INTEGER, LONG_FLOAT, or LONG_INTEGER.	SHORT_SHORT_INTEGER
$NEG_BASED_INT A based integer literal whose highest order nonzero bit falls in the sign bit position of the representation for SYSTEM.MAX_INT.	16#FFFFFFFE#

APPENDIX D

WITHDRAWN TESTS

Some tests are withdrawn from the ACVC because they do not conform to the Ada Standard. The following 24 tests had been withdrawn at the time of validation testing for the reasons indicated. A reference of the form "AI-ddddd" is to an Ada Commentary.

- B28003A: A basic declaration (line 36) incorrectly follows a later declaration.
- E28005C: This test requires that "PRAGMA LIST (ON);" not appear in a listing that has been suspended by a previous "PRAGMA LIST (OFF);"; the Ada Standard is not clear on this point, and the matter will be reviewed by the AJPO.
- C34004A: The expression in line 168 yields a value outside the range of the target type T, but there is no handler for CONSTRAINT_ERROR.
- C35502P: The equality operators in lines 62 and 69 should be inequality operators.
- A35902C: The assignment in line 17 of the nominal upper bound of a fixed-point type to an object raises CONSTRAINT_ERROR, for that value lies outside of the actual range of the type.
- C35904A: The elaboration of the fixed-point subtype on line 28 wrongly raises CONSTRAINT_ERROR, because its upper bound exceeds that of the type.
- C35904B: The subtype declaration that is expected to raise CONSTRAINT_ERROR when its compatibility is checked against that of various types passed as actual generic parameters, may, in fact, raise NUMERIC_ERROR or CONSTRAINT_ERROR for reasons not anticipated by the test.

WITHDRAWN TESTS

- C35A03E and C35A03R: These tests assume that attribute 'MANTISSA returns 0 when applied to a fixed-point type with a null range, but the Ada Standard does not support this assumption.

- C37213H: The subtype declaration of SCONS in line 100 is incorrectly expected to raise an exception when elaborated.

- C37213J: The aggregate in line 451 incorrectly raises CONSTRAINT_ERROR.

- C37215C, C37215E, C37215G, and C37215H: Various discriminant constraints are incorrectly expected to be incompatible with type CONS.

- C38102C: The fixed-point conversion on line 23 wrongly raises CONSTRAINT_ERROR.

- C41402A: The attribute 'STORAGE_SIZE is incorrectly applied to an object of an access type.

- C45332A: The test expects that either an expression in line 52 will raise an exception or else MACHINE_OVERFLOWS is FALSE. However, an implementation may evaluate the expression correctly using a type with a wider range than the base type of the operands, and MACHINE_OVERFLOWS may still be TRUE.

- C45614C: The function call of IDENT_INT in line 15 uses an argument of the wrong type.

- A74106C, C85018B, C87B04B, and CC1311B: A bound specified in a fixed-point subtype declaration lies outside of that calculated for the base type, raising CONSTRAINT_ERROR. Errors of this sort occur at lines 37 & 59, 142 & 143, 16 & 48, and 252 & 253 of the four tests, respectively.

- BC3105A: Lines 159 through 168 expect error messages, but these lines are correct Ada.

- AD1A01A: The declaration of subtype SINT3 raises CONSTRAINT_ERROR for implementations which select INT'SIZE to be 16 or greater.

- CE2401H: The record aggregates in lines 105 and 117 contain the wrong values.

- CE3208A: This test expects that an attempt to open the default output file (after it was closed) with mode IN_FILE raises NAME_ERROR or USE_ERROR; by Commentary AI-00048, MODE_ERROR should be raised.